

History

Fundamentals 2

**U.S. History -
Reconstruction
to Modern Times**
Boost confidence & test scores!

What Is History?

History is the study of the past. Studying the later history of the **United States** teaches you about how our nation emerged as a **world power**. You learn about the process of **rebuilding** after the **Civil War** and the struggle for **civil rights** that followed. You analyze how **immigration**, **industrialization**, and **new technologies** changed life in the United States. You also gain a better understanding of the **challenges our nation faces today**.

[**ABOUT THIS GUIDE:** (1) two-letter state abbreviations are used in this guide except when referring to colony or territory prior to statehood; (2) terms used follow National Standards for the subject.]

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

- The nation tries to **reunite** and **rebuild** after the Civil War.
- The president and Congress clash over **reconstruction** plans.
- **13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments** are ratified, but African Americans continue to face violence and **inequality** in the South.
- Scandals and corruption characterize the era.

Congress imposes martial law in former Confederacy

1867
1868

All Southern states are now readmitted to Union

1870

14th Amendment grants citizenship rights to African Americans

1865 **13th Amendment** ends slavery in the U.S. (ratified in Dec. 1865)

Congress establishes the **Freedmen's Bureau** to provide education, healthcare, and other assistance to emancipated slaves

Civil War ends with Union defeat of Confederacy

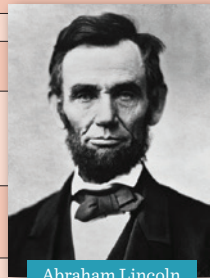
Lincoln is assassinated; Vice President **Andrew Johnson** (R) becomes 17th president

Johnson announces his **Reconstruction plan**, which many Northerners feel is too lenient (See **Reconstruction Plans** on page 4 of this guide for a summary of Johnson's views.)

Southern states begin to enact **Black Codes** to prevent African Americans from voting, and to restrict employment and other rights

Sharecropping begins to replace South's plantation system

Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization created to intimidate African Americans and oppose Reconstruction policies, is founded in Tennessee (TN)



Abraham Lincoln

1866 TN becomes first Confederate state to rejoin the Union

Race riots erupt in Memphis and 6 months later in New Orleans

Congress passes the **14th Amendment**, granting citizenship to African Americans, but most Southern states refuse to ratify

Radical Republicans favoring stronger intervention in South win majority in Congress (See **Reconstruction Plans** on page 4 of this guide for a summary of Radical Republicans' views.)

1867 Congress passes **First Reconstruction Act** over Johnson's veto, imposing martial law in former Confederate states

1868 House votes to **impeach Johnson** for violating *Tenure of Office Act* (firing an appointee without congressional approval); impeachment fails in Senate by 1 vote
14th Amendment is ratified (See 1866 entry, above.)

Mob kills an estimated 200 African Americans in Louisiana (LA)

Ulysses S. Grant (R) is elected as 18th president

1869 **Transcontinental Railroad** is completed, linking Atlantic and Pacific coasts; scandals emerge over financing and construction

1870 **Hiram Revels** of Mississippi (MS) becomes first black U.S. senator

15th Amendment is ratified, extending the vote to all male citizens regardless of race, color, or former slave status

All Confederate states have been readmitted to the United States

Census shows **U.S. population** is nearly 40 million, with African Americans making up about 12%

1872 Responding to Southern hostility, Congress abolishes the Freedmen's Bureau
Grant is re-elected; scandals and corruption of his presidency allow Southern Democrats to regain strength in Congress

1873 A 5-year **depression** begins, switching Northern focus from Radical Reconstruction to fixing the economy

1876 Summer of race riots and terrorism directed at African Americans occurs in South Carolina (SC); Grant sends federal troops to restore order

Rutherford B. Hayes (R) is elected as 19th president

1877 Reconstruction ends with **Compromise of 1877**; federal troops are withdrawn from the South; "home rule" is restored

The Gilded Age (1878-1900)

- Native Americans are forced off their lands as the **frontier** is settled.
- A **modern industrial economy** grows in the U.S. and labor unions fight to end unfair labor practices.
- Corporations and trusts increase the divide between rich and poor.
- **Electricity, railroads, and new immigration** trends change society.

Edison invents electric light bulb

1879

U.S. wins Spanish-American War

1898

Ellis Island opens as immigration center

1879 **Thomas Edison** invents electric light bulb; first electric streetlights are installed in U.S.; electric trolleys soon appear in cities

1880-81 **James Garfield** (R) is elected as 20th president and is assassinated months later; Vice President **Chester A. Arthur** becomes 21st president

1881 Nation's **second transcontinental railroad** is completed (by 1900, nearly 200,000 miles of tracks crisscross the U.S.)

1882 **Chinese Exclusion Act** bans Chinese immigration for 10 years

John D. Rockefeller forms **Standard Oil Trust** monopoly

1883 **Brooklyn Bridge** opens; increases rapid growth of New York City

1884 **Grover Cleveland** (D) is elected as 22nd president

1885 Construction of nation's first **skyscraper** is completed in Chicago

1886 More than 300,000 U.S. workers demonstrate in support of an **8-hour workday** (first May Day celebration)

Several policemen are killed by striking workers in **Haymarket Riot** in Chicago; union movements suffer nationwide as a result

Apache leader **Geronimo** surrenders to U.S. Army, signifying the end of the **Indian Wars** (see **Westward Expansion** on page 4 of this guide for a summary of Western Indian Wars); nearly all Native Americans have been forced to relocate to **reservations**

Statue of Liberty is dedicated in New York Harbor

American Federation of Labor (AFL) labor union is founded

1887 **Dawes Severalty Act** divides Indian reservations into individual plots of land; "surplus" lands are sold to white settlers

1888 **Benjamin Harrison** (R) is elected as 23rd president

1889 **Oklahoma land rush** opens Indian Territory to settlers

1890 U.S. Census announces the **frontier** is officially closed (See **Settlement of the Western Frontier** on page 4 of this guide for causes and effects of westward expansion.)

Sherman Antitrust Act is passed to prohibit monopolies, price-fixing, and other types of corporate trade conspiracies

1891 **Populist Party** is formed, mainly supported by struggling farmers (grows in strength with 1893 economic panic)

1892 **Ellis Island** opens in New York Harbor and becomes the nation's leading **immigration center**

Andrew Carnegie forms **Carnegie Steel Company**, the world's largest steel manufacturing company

Carnegie Steel workers strike in **Homestead Strike**; 10 people killed in fight with Pinkerton detectives brought in to end strike

Grover Cleveland (D) is elected as 24th president

1894 **Pullman Strike** in Chicago halts rail service nationwide; federal troops brought in to break up strike and restore order

1895-96 **William Randolph Hearst** and **Joseph Pulitzer** compete for newspaper readers, using sensationalist **yellow journalism**

1896 **William McKinley** (R) is elected as 25th president

1898 U.S. and Spain fight **Spanish-American War** mainly over control of Cuba; U.S. wins and acquires Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines

1900 **William McKinley** is re-elected as president

Emergence of a Modern America (1901-1929)

- Progressives work for **reforms** in government, business, and society.
- U.S. plays a larger, more aggressive role in **world affairs**.
- Immigration, urbanization, and consumerism** mark the era.
- Radio, movies, automobiles, and airplanes** symbolize the modernization of U.S. culture and economy.

Henry Ford uses first assembly line in car factory

19th Amendment gives women right to vote

1908 **1917-18** **1920**

U.S. fights in WWI

1901	McKinley is assassinated ; Vice President Theodore Roosevelt becomes 26th president
	J.P. Morgan forms U.S. Steel Corporation , creating a monopoly in the industry and the nation's first billion-dollar company
1902	More than 100,000 coal miners strike in Pennsylvania (PA), eventually winning shorter workdays and higher wages
	Roosevelt begins using the <i>Sherman Antitrust Act</i> to break up monopolies and prosecute a series of trust-busting cases
	Philippine Islands become a U.S. territory
1903	Orville and Wilbur Wright fly the world's first powered airplane
1904	U.S. construction of Panama Canal begins after Panama gains independence from Colombia with U.S. backing
	Theodore Roosevelt (R) is elected as president, promising a Square Deal (progressive domestic policies to regulate business, conserve resources, and protect workers and consumers)
	Roosevelt announces Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine , giving U.S. stronger military presence in Latin America; this aggressive foreign policy becomes known as Roosevelt's "Big Stick Diplomacy"
1905	The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) labor union is formed
1906	Congress passes legislation to inspect and protect purity of food and drugs sold in the U.S.
1907	Immigration to U.S. reaches a peak, with about 1.3 million new immigrants entering the nation; Ellis Island has busiest year
1908	Henry Ford uses an assembly line to produce first inexpensive automobile (by 1929, about 80% of U.S. families own a car)
	William Howard Taft (R) is elected as 27th president
1909	W.E.B. Dubois and others found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (<i>See African Americans - Influences & Challenges on page 4 of this guide for description.</i>)
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D) is elected as 28th president
1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Austro-Hungarian Empire, is assassinated, beginning World War I in Europe; Wilson declares U.S. neutrality
	Panama Canal opens for shipping under U.S. control
1916	Woodrow Wilson is re-elected as president
1917	German aggression and public outrage prompt U.S. to enter World War I ; U.S. eventually sends more than 2 million soldiers into battle (<i>See World War I on page 4 of this guide for list of countries that fought in WWI.</i>)
1918	In a speech before Congress, Wilson describes his Fourteen Points for democracy, free trade, and peace in Europe
1919	Treaty of Versailles is signed, officially ending World War I; defeated Germany must pay billions in reparations
	U.S. refuses to join League of Nations; begins isolationist policy
1920	End of WWI brings a short economic boom and begins a freewheeling decade known as the "Roaring Twenties"
	The 18th Amendment goes into effect, beginning Prohibition (illegal to make, sell, or transport alcohol in the U.S.)
	19th Amendment gives all women in U.S. the right to vote
	Warren G. Harding (R) is elected as 29th president
	Nation's first commercial radio broadcast airs; radio becomes most popular form of media and lessens regional differences
	Census shows that, for the first time in U.S. history, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas
1923	Harding dies; Vice President Calvin Coolidge becomes 30th president
1924	Series of laws (beginning in 1917) sets immigration quota system , limiting numbers of emigrants from Asia and Southern and Eastern Europe
	Calvin Coolidge (R) is elected as president
1925	The "Scopes Monkey Trial" in TN sparks national debate over teaching evolution in public schools
1927	Charles Lindbergh completes first solo flight over Atlantic Ocean
	First movies with synchronized sound are released
1928	Herbert Hoover (R) is elected as 31st president
1929	Stock market crash marks the beginning of the Great Depression



Charles Lindbergh

Great Depression & World War II (1930-1945)

- The 1929 **stock market crash** marks the beginning of a terrible **economic depression** around the world.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt implements **New Deal** federal programs to help the U.S. economy recover.
- U.S. fights in **World War II** and helps plan post-war organization.

Great Depression begins

U.S. fights in WWII

1930 **1933** **1941-45**

Franklin Roosevelt initiates New Deal policies

1930	Great Depression begins
1931	Nearly 4,000 U.S. banks fail since 1929 market crash
	Severe drought and dust storms hit the Great Plains, beginning a decade of intense hardships for farmers in what came to be known as the "Dust Bowl"
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) is elected as 32nd president
1933	U.S. unemployment rate reaches peak at 25%
	Roosevelt creates the first agency of his New Deal programs to stimulate employment and business and reform nation's financial industries (<i>See New Deal "Alphabet Agencies" on page 4 of this guide for a list of those agencies.</i>)
	20th Amendment is enacted, moving presidential inaugurations from March to January
	21st Amendment is enacted, repealing the 18th Amendment and thus ending Prohibition
	Adolf Hitler is appointed chancellor of Germany and promotes policies of the Nazi Party
1936	Rome-Berlin Axis is formed between Hitler and Italian fascist leader Benito Mussolini
	Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected as president
1937	U.S. declares neutrality in European conflicts and prohibits trade, loans, or transportation with belligerent nations
	Japanese attack Nanking, China, killing more than 300,000 in what becomes known as the "Rape of Nanking"
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act establishes national minimum wage, 40-hour work week, and overtime pay
1939	Germany invades Poland, beginning World War II ; Germany soon conquers most of Western Europe using blitzkrieg warfare
1940	Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Britain
	First peacetime military draft is established in U.S.
	Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected as president for an unprecedented third term
1941	Lend-Lease Act provides U.S. loan aid to Allied powers and alters U.S. isolationist policy in place since WWI
	Roosevelt and Churchill sign the Atlantic Charter , outlining their vision for global peace and security at the end of the war
	Japanese planes unexpectedly bomb the U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor , Hawaii, killing more than 2,000 Americans
	U.S. enters World War II (<i>see World War II on page 4 of this guide for list of countries that fought in WWII</i>), eventually sending more than 15 million soldiers to fight in the war; wartime industries help pull the U.S. out of the Great Depression
1942	Roosevelt authorizes internment of Japanese Americans
	U.S. begins effort to build an atomic bomb , later named the Manhattan Project
1943	Rosie the Riveter becomes a famous propaganda symbol of WWII and helps recruit millions of women to work in wartime industries and needed civilian services (by end of war, women make up about 40% of U.S. labor force)
1944	D-Day : Allied forces invade France at Normandy
	Franklin D. Roosevelt is re-elected as president for an unprecedented fourth term
	Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (commonly known as G.I. Bill of Rights) provides numerous benefits to World War II veterans, including school and college tuition grants, low-interest mortgages, small-business loans, and unemployment compensation
1945	Auschwitz , the largest Nazi concentration camp , is liberated
	At the Yalta Conference , Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin (USSR) discuss plans for post-war European organization
	Roosevelt dies; Vice President Harry Truman becomes 33rd president
	V-E Day (Victory in Europe): Allied powers accept unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany
	United Nations (UN) is established to replace League of Nations
	U.S. drops atomic bombs on Japanese cities— Hiroshima (August 6) and Nagasaki (August 9)—resulting in more than 200,000 civilian casualties
	V-J Day (Victory in Japan): Japan agrees to unconditional surrender; World War II ends
	With the Japanese forced out, Korea is divided and occupied by Soviet and U.S. troops
	Communist leader Ho Chi Minh takes power in Vietnam
	Nuremberg trials begin, with 21 Nazi leaders prosecuted for war crimes

Post-War United States (1946-1975)

- End of World War II brings **economic prosperity** and unprecedented **growth** and **consumerism** to the U.S.
- Radical **protest** and **counterculture** movements transform U.S. society.
- **Cold War** conflicts and fears affect domestic and foreign policies.
- Minority groups fight for and win **civil rights**.

Arms race of Cold War begins	U.S. fights in Vietnam War
1949	1963
Martin Luther King, Jr. gives "I Have a Dream" speech	
1946	"Baby Boom" era of increased birth rate begins; by the mid-1960s, more than 70 million babies are born in the U.S.
1947	Truman Doctrine outlines U.S. plan to limit spread of communism through political, military, and economic assistance
	Construction of first planned suburb, Levittown , begins in NY
1948	Harry S. Truman (D) is elected as president
1949	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is established as first U.S. peacetime military alliance
	USSR detonates atomic bomb; arms race with U.S. begins
1950	" McCarthyism " begins as Congress investigates claims of communist infiltration of U.S. government
	U.S. announces involvement in Korean War as part of UN force after Soviet-backed North Korea attacks South Korea
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) is elected as 34th president
1953	Korean War ends with cease-fire
1954	First color television broadcast is aired in U.S. (by 1975, about 75% of American households have a color television set)
	In Brown v. Topeka Board of Education , Supreme Court orders school desegregation (overturning <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>)
1955	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on bus for a white passenger in Montgomery, Alabama (AL), triggering the Montgomery Bus Boycott
1956	Congress authorizes construction of interstate highway system ; increases automobile use, urban sprawl, and suburban growth
	Dwight D. Eisenhower is re-elected as president
1959	Fidel Castro overthrows U.S.-backed dictator in Cuba and establishes communist government
	Alaska (AK) and Hawaii (HI) become 49th and 50th states
	Suburban growth reaches a peak, with more Americans living in suburbs than in cities or rural areas
	1960 John F. Kennedy (D) is elected as 35th president
1961	Construction of Berlin Wall begins, separating communist East Berlin from free West Berlin
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis nearly leads to war between U.S. and USSR over Soviet missiles in Cuba
1963	In support of civil rights, more than 200,000 participate in the March on Washington , where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. , delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech
	Kennedy is assassinated ; Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson becomes 36th president
1964	Civil Rights Act of 1964 bans discrimination in education, employment, and public places
	Lyndon B. Johnson (D) is elected as president
1965	First U.S. combat troops sent to Vietnam
	Medicare is created to provide healthcare for elderly and disabled
1967	A series of urban riots occur, known as the "long, hot summer"
1968	Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated
	Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibits discrimination in housing
	Richard Nixon (R) is elected as 37th president
1969	Apollo 11 astronauts become first people to walk on the moon
	More than 250,000 protesters gather in Washington, D.C., in the largest anti-war demonstration to occur during the Vietnam War
1972	U.S. and USSR agree to reduce their number of nuclear missiles
	Richard Nixon is re-elected as president
1973	In Roe v. Wade , Supreme Court ruling legalizes abortions, with some restrictions
	Paris Peace Accords signed, ending U.S. military involvement in Vietnam War
1974	Congress begins impeachment proceedings against Nixon for his role in Watergate scandal (burglary of Democratic National Committee offices and other questionable activities)
	Nixon resigns; Vice President Gerald Ford (R) becomes 38th president
1975	Vietnam War ends with American defeat
	U.S. unemployment rate reaches 10% and inflation skyrockets
	Urban decline reaches peak, with largest U.S. cities losing 10% of population, leaving large stretches of cities deserted

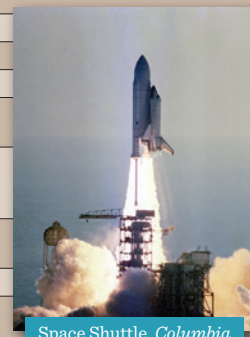


Martin Luther King Jr

Contemporary United States (1976-2001)

- Cold War ends and U.S. and Russia agree to reduce arms buildup.
- Computers and other technology bring about the **Information Age**.
- Trade agreements and improved transportation and communication increase **globalization** of economy.
- **Terrorist attacks** escalate in the U.S. and around the world.

First personal computer is released	9-11 terrorist attacks occur
1981	1989
Cold War ends with fall of Berlin Wall	
1976	Apple Computer, Inc. is founded (Microsoft founded 1 year earlier)
	Jimmy Carter (D) is elected as 39th president
1979	After Islamic Revolution deposes U.S.-backed government in Iran, 66 Americans are taken hostage at U.S. embassy in Iran; hostages are held for 444 days (Iran hostage crisis)
1980	Cable News Network (CNN) becomes first television network to provide 24-hour television news coverage
	Ronald Reagan (R) is elected as 40th president
1981	U.S. launches its first space shuttle , Columbia
	IBM releases the first personal computer (PC)
	Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first female Supreme Court Justice
1982	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is officially named (epidemic kills more than 500,000 Americans by 2001)
1983	Terrorists bomb U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon, killing 241
1984	Ronald Reagan (R) is re-elected as president
	First Lady Nancy Reagan launches her "Just Say No" anti-drug campaign as part of national "war on drugs"
1987	"Black Monday" sees stock market crash more than 20%
1988	George H.W. Bush (R) is elected as 41st president
	Terrorists bomb U.S. flight over Lockerbie , Scotland, killing 270
1989	Exxon Valdez oil spill causes catastrophic damage in AK
	"Fall" of the Berlin Wall, which symbolizes the end of the Cold War
1990	NASA launches Hubble Space Telescope
1991	U.S. fights Operation Desert Storm (Persian Gulf War) in response to Iraqi invasion of Kuwait
	WorldWideWeb (WWW) is launched
	The Soviet Union dissolves and becomes newly independent Russian Federation
1992	Bill Clinton (D) is elected as 42nd president
1993	Terrorists bomb World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6
	Large-scale use of Internet email begins
1994	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is established, eliminating most tariffs between U.S., Canada, and Mexico
	Republicans issue their Contract with America , outlining the conservative agenda of the "New Right"
1995	World Trade Organization (WTO) is established to regulate global commerce
	Bombing of federal building in Oklahoma City , OK, kills 168
1996	Clinton announces that the U.S. budget will be balanced for the first time in 30 years
	Internet search engine later renamed Google is launched
	19 U.S. soldiers are killed in terrorist attack in Saudi Arabia
	Bill Clinton is re-elected as president
1998	Al Qaeda bombs U.S. embassies in Africa, killing 258; U.S. fires missiles at terrorist bases in Afghanistan and Sudan
	First component of the International Space Station is launched
2000	Scientists complete working draft of entire human genome , identifying all genes in human DNA
	About 1 out of 3 Americans use cellular phones
	Al Qaeda bombs USS Cole in Yemen, killing 17
	George W. Bush (R) is elected as 43rd president
	U.S. population reaches 281 million; Hispanics are the largest and fastest-growing minority group; Sun Belt (southern half of nation) is fastest-growing region (<i>See map United States - 2001, on page 4 of this guide.</i>)
2001	Thousands are killed when Al Qaeda terrorists crash hijacked jets into World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon near Washington, D.C. (a fourth hijacked plane crashes in a PA field); the events collectively become known as 9-11
	President Bush declares a "war on terror"
	U.S. and British forces invade Afghanistan to pursue Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden and remove extremist government
	<i>Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001</i> (commonly known as the " Patriot Act ") increases the power of U.S. law enforcement agencies to search private communications and records and detain suspects; critics warn the act violates civil rights



Space Shuttle. Columbia

Reconstruction Plans

Presidents Lincoln and Johnson both favor a lenient approach to Reconstruction, hoping to quickly reunite the nation. Radical Republicans argue that the South should be punished for starting the Civil War and that the government must protect former slaves.

Comparing Reconstruction Plans

President Johnson	Radical Republican Congress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers general amnesty to those in former Confederacy who take an oath of loyalty to the Union. High-ranking Confederate officials and wealthy Confederates have to petition the president for individual pardons. States have to ratify the 13th Amendment to be readmitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divides the South into 5 districts and places them under military rule. Bans Confederate officials from taking office. States have to ratify the 14th Amendment to be readmitted. New elections have to be held in each state with African American men allowed to vote.

Westward Expansion

Offers of free or cheap land, the discovery of gold and silver, and the building of railroads brought millions of settlers to the West after 1850. Conflicts with Native Americans escalated. In response, the U.S. government continued its policy of forced relocation and assimilation for Native Americans.

Western Indian Wars

War/Event	Dates	Summary
Navajo Conflicts	1849–63	Navajo of Arizona and New Mexico are forced to move to reservation in desolate environment; hundreds die.
Sioux Wars	1854–90	Under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse , Sioux (Lakota) resist waves of settlers and gold prospectors to keep their lands in South Dakota and Wyoming.
Apache Wars	1861–1900	Rejecting reservation life, Apaches under Geronimo , Cochise , and others stage hundreds of attacks in the Southwest.
Ute Wars	1865–69	Ute warriors fight increasing Mormon settlement in Utah, but are eventually forced onto reservations.
Red River War	1874–75	Campaign against the Arapaho, Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kiowa results in removal of most Southern Plains tribes to reservations.
Battle of Little Big Horn	1876	Sioux and Cheyenne warriors defeat General George A. Custer and 250 soldiers under his command in Montana.
Nez Percé War	1877	After fighting for their homeland in Oregon, Chief Joseph leads his people on a 1,700-mile retreat; eventually are forced to surrender and relocate to reservations.
Wounded Knee Massacre	1890	Federal troops kill more than 200 Sioux (Lakota) camped in South Dakota.

Settlement of the Western Frontier

CAUSES

- Homestead Act** and other government programs offer free or cheap land in the West.
- Gold and silver are discovered in California, Nevada, and other parts of the West.
- Railroads are built across U.S., offering better transportation for settlers and businesses.
- Immigration increases, with East more crowded and expensive.
- African Americans, Mormons, and others hope to find more freedom in unsettled regions.

EFFECTS

- Population of West grows rapidly, with boomtowns sprouting near mines and railroads.
- Conflicts with Native Americans increase. U.S. government continues policy of forced removal of Indians to reservations.
- Traditional ways of life for most Native Americans end.
- Buffalo are hunted to near extinction.
- Cattle ranching, mining, and farming become huge industries in the West.

African Americans - Influences & Challenges

- Segregation:** During the 1890s, Southern states begin passing **Jim Crow laws** that segregate public places and services. With *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling of 1896, the Supreme Court upholds the legality of segregation under the “separate but equal” doctrine.
- Great Migration:** Between 1900 and 1930, more than 1 million African Americans leave Southern states and move north and west, mainly settling in large industrial cities, such as Chicago and New York City. This period becomes known as the Great Migration.
- Harlem Renaissance:** The New York City neighborhood of Harlem becomes the center of an African American cultural and artistic movement known as the Harlem Renaissance. Famous participants include writer Zora Neale Hurston and jazz musician Duke Ellington.
- Ku Klux Klan:** KKK membership increases to more than 3 million by the 1920s and the group gains considerable political power. Playing on fears of the nation’s changing population and culture, the new KKK targets African Americans, Roman Catholics, Jews, communists, and immigrants.

New Deal “Alphabet Agencies”

As part of his New Deal policies, Franklin D. Roosevelt created many federal agencies, known collectively as the “alphabet agencies” because of their acronym names.

Agency	Purpose
CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps)	Conserve resources and provide jobs for young men to work on environmental projects on federal lands
FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)	Insure bank deposits and restore confidence in nation’s banking system
FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration)	Provide assistance to unemployed and needy, including vaccinations and literacy classes
FHA (Federal Housing Administration)	Stimulate growth of the housing industry
FSA (Farm Security Administration)	Help farmers affected by the Dust Bowl
PWA (Public Works Administration)	Build ports, schools, and other public works to provide employment and revive American industry
REA (Rural Electrification Administration)	Supply electricity to rural areas
SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission)	Restore stability of the stock market and prevent abuses in trading
SSA (Social Security Administration)	Administer a national pension fund for the elderly, unemployed, children, and people with disabilities
TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority)	Build dams to control flooding, provide cheap electricity, and increase agricultural production in seven Southern states
WPA (Works Progress Administration)	Provide jobs building roads and highways, bridges, schools, airports, parks, and other public projects

World War I

Main countries that fought in World War I:

Allied Powers	Central Powers
Great Britain	Austria-Hungary
France	Germany
Russia (1914–17)	Ottoman Empire
United States (1917–18)	Bulgaria
Japan	
Italy	
Belgium	
Serbia and Montenegro	

World War II

Main countries that fought in World War II:

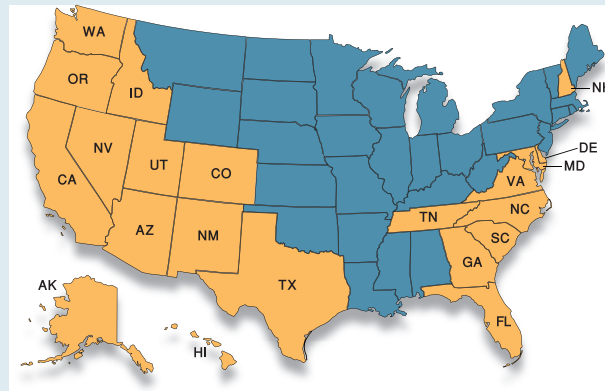
Allied Powers	Axis Powers
Great Britain	Germany
France	Italy
USSR (Soviet Union) (1941–45)	Japan
United States (1941–45)	Hungary
China	Romania
Australia	Bulgaria
Canada	

United States - 2001

After the Civil War, settlement in the United States pushed west, adding our last 14 states. By 2001, settlement was also pushing south, with the fastest-growing states located in the Sun Belt.

Fastest-growing states (2001):

NV, AZ, GA, UT, ID, FL, TX, CO, NC, DE, WA, OR, VA, SC, CA, NM, AK, NH, TN, HI, MD



How Do You QuickStudy?

Use #howquickstudy on Twitter, Instagram, or Facebook to tell or show us how you like to QuickStudy.

Socialize with us! facebook.com/barcharts
Instagram: @barcharts_inc • Twitter: @barcharts

I like to QuickStudy with friends #howquickstudy



I QuickStudy by osmosis #howquickstudy



A QuickStudy session at the pool #howquickstudy



Click here to receive

25% OFF

Use code **FREEBIE25** at checkout.